January 19, 1774. NUMB. 2352.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Juſt printed, and to be ſold, at the Requeſt of many, by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
In Front-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

THE laſt ſolemn Confeſſion and Declaration of JOHN HURRIN, and ALEXANDER BUCHAN, who were executed at Eaſton, Northampton County, in the Province of Pennſylvania, on the firſt of January, 1774. The firſt for Murder committed in the Year 1768, and the laſt for a late Burglary committed at Eaſton. Containing a particular Account of the many Theſts, &c. they have been guilty of from their Childhood, and by which they have been unhappily led, as it were Step by Step, to this ignominious and untimely End.

At ſaid HUMPHREYS's Printing-Office may be had, neatly printed, on a large half Sheet, The RATES of PORTERAGE and CARRIAGE, &c. to any Parts of the City and Suburbs, proper to be ſtuck up in Taverns, Stores, Shops, &c. &c. 1*W*.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the third day of February next, at the houſe of George Zeller, in Third-ſtreet, at four o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Cherry-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Cherry-ſtreet aforeſaid, 18 feet, and in depth 142 feet; bounded by ground of Thomas Peart, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ------, ſterling, per ann. late the eſtate of Samuel Johnſon, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Friday, the fourth day of February next, at the houſe of Lewis Farmer, in Second-ſtreet, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued northward, beyond the bounds of the ſaid city, containing in breadth 18 feet, and in depth 50 feet, more or leſs; bounded by ground of James Cooper, William Coates, and others; late the eſtate of Gallus Sleighter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Saturday, the fifth day of February next, at the houſe of Thomas Oliver, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a certain frame meſſuage and carpenter's ſhop, and lot of ground, ſituate on Crab and Shippen-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front, on Crab-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 40 feet, and in length, on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 70 feet; bounded by ground of Richard Newton, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Darby; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Monday, the ſeventh day of February next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 15 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth, 60 feet; bounded by ground of Robert Correy, Joſeph Stout, and others.

Certain other two two ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the above deſcribed premiſes, containing in front, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 24 feet, and in length or depth, 64 feet, or thereabouts; bounded by ground of Henry Boſler, and others.

A certain brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in front, on Race-ſtreet aforeſaid, 15 feet, and in depth 51 feet and an half; bounded by ground of Joſeph Stout, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 1 : 11 : 8, ſterling, per annum. The whole late the eſtate of Jonathan Biles, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the eighth day of February next, at the houſe of the Widow Gilbert, in the Northern Liberties, near Vine-ſtreet, at three o' clock in the afternoon, two three ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the eaſt-ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, in the whole 34 feet, and extending in depth as far as the weſt-ſide of Water-ſtreet; bounded by ground of Iſrael Pemberton, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 7l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Jeſſe Williamſon; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the ninth day of February next, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in the diſtrict of Southwark, at four o'eclock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Chriſtian-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front on Chriſtian-ſtreet aforeſaid in the whole 36 feet, and in length or depth about 65 feet; bounded by ground of Joſeph Wharton, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Ten Shillings, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Hadley; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, *Sheriff.*

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of March next,

A MESSUAGE, and 70 acres of cleared LAND, 25 of which are excellent meadow; the upland part is in good condition, thereon is an orchard of young bearing fruit trees, a barn, with barracks ſufficient to contain 50 tons of hay, under which is ſtabling for cows and horſes, the whole under good fences, and divided into lots of ſix to twelve acres, well watered. The above farm is ſituate near to Kenſington, in Richmond diſtrict, bounded by the river Delaware, two miles and a half from Philadelphia; the ſoil is of the beſt kind for gardening, and very valuable to one who will attend the market with milk and garden truck. The terms, on which it will be lett, may be known, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia. No perſon need apply, who will not keep a good ſtock of horned cattle upon it. JOHN GIBBON.

[The two last ADVERTISEMENTS, on the fourth Page.]

A Summary Account of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY, *from its firſt Eſtabliſhment to the preſent Time.*

THIS great trading Company was firſt eſtabliſhed in the latter End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and its Privileges have been enlarged or confirmed by almoſt every Monarch ſince; its Shares or Subſcriptions were originally only 50l. Sterling, and its Capital only 369,891l. 5s. but the Directors having a conſiderable Dividend to make in the Reign of Charles the Second, it was agreed to join the Profits to the Capital, by which the Shares were doubled, and conſequently each became of 100l. Value, and the Capital 739,782l. 10s. to which Capital, if 963,639l. (the Profits of the Company to the Year 1685) be added, the whole Stock will amount to 1,703,421l.

However, this Company having ſuſtained ſeveral Loſſes by the Dutch, and the Subjects of the Great Mogul, was in a declining Way at the Revolution, when the War with France reduced it ſo low, that it appearing ſcarcely poſſible to be ſupported, a new one was erected. The Merchants forming the new Eaſt-India Company, received their Charter in 1698, having, in Conſideration of the Grant thereof, lent to the Government two Millions at Eight per Cent. per Annum; and puſhing their Trade with Vigour, they ſoon carried on twice the Buſineſs that ever was done by the old Company. But after the two Companies had ſubſiſted a few Years in a ſeparate State, Means were contrived to unite them, which was effected in 1702, when a new Charter was granted them, under the Title of "The United Company of Merchants, trading to the Eaſt-Indies."

To the two Millions advanced by the New Company, the United Company, in the 6th of Queen Anne, lent the Government 1,200,000l. which made the whole Loan amount to 3,200,000l. a further Sum was alſo lent by the Company, in 1730, on a Renewal of their Charter, the Intereſt of which is reduced to Three per Cent. and hence called, "The India Three per Cent. Annuities."

As to the Management of this United Company, all Perſons, without Exception, Natives and Foreigners, Men and Women, are admitted Members of it, and 500l. in the Stock of the Company, till lately (being now 1000l.) gave the Owner a Vote in their General Courts, which are either called at the ſpecial Requeſt of nine Proprietors, or at the Deſire of the Directors, by a late Vote, the latter being obliged to conſult the whole of the Proprietors, on every material Queſtion which relates to the Concern of the Company. The Directors are 24 in Number, including the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, who are now elected by Sixes, which makes it impoſſible to change the whole of the Body in leſs than four Years. The Chairman has a Salary of 200l. a Year, and each of the Directors 150l. The Meeting of the Directors (or as they are called Courts) are to be held at leaſt once a Week, but are commonly oftner, as Occaſion requires.

Out of the Body of the Directors are choſen ſeveral Committees, who have the peculiar Inſpection of certain Branches of the Company's Buſineſs; as, the Committee of Correſpondence, the Committee of Buying, the Committee of Treaſury, the Houſe Committee, a Committee of Warehouſes, a Committee of Shipping, a Committe of Accompts, a Committee of Law-Suits, and a Committee to prevent the Growth of private Trade; all theſe have under them a Secretary, Caſhier, Clerks, Warehouſe-keepers, &c.

As to the Stock of this Company, it is quite of a different Nature from others; for the Proprietors of Shares, inſtead of receiving a regular fixed Annuity, have a Dividend of the Profits ariſing from the Company's Trade; which, as it is more valuable, theſe Shares generally ſell at a Price much above the original Value; but by a late Act of Parliament, theſe Dividends are fixed to Six per Cent. for a Number of Years, let the Profits of the Company be what they will. The ſame Act likewiſe empowers Adminiſtration to be a certain Sharer in the Profits, as well as Comptroller in the Management of their Affairs; which in all Probability will, in Time (and perhaps not very far removed) be the Means of transferring the Wealth and Power of the greateſt trading Company in the World, into the Hands of Government. *Sic tranſit Gloria Mundi!*

A PICTURE *of* EUROPE.

For SEPTEMBER 1773.

SPAIN. Sitting reſtleſs upon a throne, in one hand armour, in the other gold. Now looking croſs the Bay of Biſcay, and now to France, who takes little notice of her. In the back ground, a South-American devouring a Spaniard.

PORTUGAL. An old woman on crutches. Being in her dotage, thinks ſhe has no uſe for friends. Her back turned upon Great-Britain, her Face to Spain.

FRANCE. In this portrait an old man with a crown on his head appears aſleep, a man and woman in cloſe converſation near him. They are very reſtleſs, now pointing to Ruſſia, now to Pruſſia, now to Vienna, and now to Britain. At a diſtance a Swede and a Turk are making faces at each other, and a Frenchman ſhaking hands with both. Alſo, a group of Frenchmen in chains; they are tied together, and ſinging together.

ROME. The Pope ſitting on a three-legged ſtool, each leg of which is placed upon a Jeſuit's head. Three Cardinals weeping, and fifteen laughing. His Holineſs ſhakes hands with France and Spain.

SARDINIA. Here a young man appears meditating *what game he ſhall play.*

NAPLES. The Monarch chaſing a Sicilian pigeon round a great ſtate room.

VENICE. The Senators ſhewing their dexterity in the exerciſe of ſwimming.

SWITZERLAND. The time here ſpent in ploughing, whiſtling, and ſaying prayers.

TURKEY. The Grand Signor ſitting in the Seraglio, melancholy and dejected, and ſwallowing opium. The French Ambaſſador blowing into his ear. The Engliſh Ambaſſador ſitting in the court-yard among the ſlaves, playing at chuckles.

BOHEMIA. A woman playing at quadrille, with heaps of gold ſcattered before her.

AUSTRIA and PRUSSIA. Theſe two appear at preſent in the ſame portrait. Pruſſia has a map of Europe open before him, and it is thus he ſpeaks, uſing his finger as a guide: "This "kingdom ſhall be mine; and that, Auguſtus, I will allow you "to take. This other I ſhall add to Pruſſia; that other do you "place your ſeal upon. I muſt have this province: That city be "your's."

HOLLAND. The people picking the pockets of all the world.

POLAND. In this portrait a figure appears greatly maimed. The fragments of a crown ſcattered around him. A Ruſſian is cutting off the right leg, an Auſtrian the left, and a Pruſſian, with a knife ſtill reeking, has ſevered both the hands from the body. All the monarchs of Europe are ſtanding around this melancholy ſcene, and every one of them cries, *what pity!* but none offers his aſſiſtance.

RUSSIA. A woman ſitting on a ſplended throne, devouring the bloody head of a Turk, and trampling upon a Pole. Her courtiers twining laurel branches round her head, but the moment they touch it they fade. In the back ground, five hundred young men ſhut up in a ſeraglio, which communicates with the ſtate-couch.

DENMARK. A ſtrange figure with three heads upon it. The firſt has aſſes ears upon it, the ſecond a crown, and the third horns. The explanation of theſe emblems ſeems to be, that ſome body is a blockhead, a king, and a cuckold. In the back ground a Dane ſhakes his fiſt at an Algerine, but the pilot lolls his tongue at him.

SWEDEN. Here a monarch holds a rope tied round the necks of his ſubjects, and he gives them his word of honour that this is liberty.

GREAT-BRITAIN. Here a man, or ſomething like a man, lies aſleep. He is ſurrounded by other European figures. One pulls him by the noſe, another kicks him on the breech, a third raps him on the knuckles, &c. and if he ever wakes, it is only to ſay to them, in a weak and timid voice, "*Good gentlemen forbear, and let me ſleep in peace.*"

A STATE PAINTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.

THE Sublime Porte has juſt iſſued orders for a freſh levy of men to ſupply the army of the grand Viſir, which has lately been conſiderably decreaſed. Every Zaim and Timariot are deſired to bring one man in four, more than formerly, which, on a moderate computation, will produce a body of 60,000 men, which is to march for Bulgaria immediately; and 20,000 of the Zaims and Timariots who have been ſeven years in the militia ſervice are to be embodied, 8000 with the Spahis, and 12,000 with the Janiſſaries. Another body of 11,000 men, called by the Turks Giomili, which are volunteer cavalry, who live at their own charge, in expectation of ſucceeding the Zaims and Timariots who fall in the ſervice, are likewiſe preparing to march with the other troops, and will, no doubt, prove of the moſt conſiderable aid to the Grand Viſir; who is ordered to keep the field as long as the ſeaſon will permit, and then to put the army into winter quarters in Moldavia and Wallachia, if practicable. For a farther ſupply to the expence of maintaining the war, the ſublime Porte has thought proper to lay a freſh tax upon all the Jews, Franks, and Greek Chriſtians, of ten aſpens per head per annum, and has ordered the kingdom of Egypt to raiſe one million and a half of ſequins in the ſpace of two months; beſides theſe, the Viceroys, Beglerbegs, Sargiacks, Baſſas, &c. are ordered to be ſqueezed of large treaſures, and the riches of the great Moſques are to be uſed on any particular emergency. The whole Divan is in great ſpirits on account of the late ſucceſſes of the Turks, and are exerting the moſt vigorous meaſures to render the end of the preſent campaign glorioufly in favour of the ſublime Porte.

Stockholm, Oct. 14. His Swediſh Majeſty has in a very particular manner applied himſelf to the regulation of all abuſes, eſpecially in the ſtate, and all the civil branches of the public buſineſs, which he has freed from a number of abſurd and ridiculous reſtraints, which time and ignorance had clogged him with. The four eſtates, which before this reign uſed to meet but once in three years (except in caſes of a very urgent neceſſity) are now ordered to meet annually; and his Majeſty has ordererd ſix more Senators to be added to the fourteen, which were fixed by the act of ſettlement in the year 1740; but has entirely taken away from them the power which they had of paſſing a negative on any act, and has veſted that right fully in himſelf: He has likewiſe altered the manner of their nomination in the following manner; twenty of the body of the Nobility, ten of the Clergy, and as many of the Burgeſſes; to which he has added ſix of the eſtate of Peaſants, who before had no voice; theſe are to meet on any vacancy amongſt the Senators, to take an oath of ſecreſy, and then to proceed to the election of four perſons fit to be advanced to that dignity; but the deputations of the eſtates are not required, as formerly, to be unanimous, but the majority is to carry it: His Majeſty is then to appoint one of the four ſo elected to the office; but he has ſtill farther confirmed two of the old articles, that no Senator ſhall be elected in the intervals of the Dyet, nor ſhall two of any one family be Senators; and has likewiſe confirmed the form by which they are obliged to give their voices when preſent in Council, and their being anſwerable to the State for mal-adminiſtration. The Preſidentſhips in the Courts of Juſtice, which uſed to be ſolely veſted in the Senators, are now in ſome part taken from them, as they are given to other Noblemen indiſcriminately. This making of Preſidentſhips unconfined to the Senators alone, is likewiſe extended to the other offices, ſuch as the College of War, the College or Court of Admiralty, &c. &c. which uſed to be under the direction of Senators. In fact, the King of Sweden is determined to root out ariſtocracy, and raiſe the lower orders of people to ſome ſhare in the legiſlature.

Hague, Oct. 25. *Our laſt advices from Baſſora and Bagdat, in the Perſian gulph, are very alarming. Three hundred thouſand perſons have actually died in thoſe two places of the plague. This determined the Engliſh agent, and thoſe of his nation, to attempt the ſaving themſelves, by leaving thoſe places for a time, but there is reaſon to fear they may meet with another ſcourge, in their enemy Karim Khan, who is the laſt conqueror of Perſia, which kingdom is under the ſame unhappy circumſtances in Aſia, as Poland is in Europe. The enmity, however, of this conqueror is not only looked on as a temporary cloud hanging over the heads of the Engliſh traders, who having been accuſtomed to many viciſſitudes in that part of the world, doubt not of riding out the preſent ſtorm. Their addreſs in navigating the Indian and the Red Sea, hath given riſe to many important diſcoveries in thoſe parts, and, among the reſt, in their voyages from Moaka to Gedda, they have diſcovered the coaſt of Abyſſinia to be laid down, in the charts, twenty-five or thirty miles too far weſt; neither do thoſe charts mark many ſmall iſlands and rocks, which none can approach without the aſſiſtance of the native pilots. Notice is given when a ſhip arrives, by firing a gun at the riſing of the ſun, and two at its ſetting, which the pilots, by laying their ears to the ground, declare they can hear at two degrees diſtance, and in conſequence put off in canoes, and pilot the ſhips ſafely through the rocks and ſhallows into the Red Sea.*

Warſaw, Oct. 27. The laſt ſittings of the Delegates were very riotous, and diſputes roſe very high between the Biſhop of Wilna and Marſhal Pontuſki. Prince Sulkowſki, Palatinate of Gneſna,

proposed to proceed to the election of a new King in case of a vacancy, and recommended his own family, as having rendered the greatest services to the country. Count Branicki, Sub-general of the Crown, was very much shocked at the proposal; and, it is said, he threatened to proceed to the utmost extremity against any one, who should dare to speak of electing another King, during the life of the present Monarch. Many of the Confederates spoke to the same effect, and would have drawn their sabres, but were appeased by those who were not so violent as themselves.

NEW-YORK, January 13.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor went to the Council Chamber, and opened the sixth Session of the General Assembly of this Province, with the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

WHILE in the utmost Agony of Mind for the Safety of my Family, I lately beheld my own Interest and the Province House involved in one common Ruin, I felt the strongest Emotions of Regret for the Demolition of that Mansion, particularly after your liberal Grant for its Repair; my Anxiety also was infinitely increased, by the imminent Danger which threatened the whole City.

Whatever may have been the unhappy Cause, I cannot but adore the peculiar Interposition of Divine Providence, in suffering but one of my Servants to fall a Victim to the rapid and resistless Fury of the Flames; at the same Time, my warmest Gratitude is due to the Almighty, that, by the powerful Exertion of the Citizens and Military, this Metropolis was preserved from the destructive Calamity.

The real Consolation it would give me to learn how the Fire was communicated to the Council Chamber, where it was first discovered, and most probably originated, has induced me to order the Depositions of several of my Servants to be taken, that as much of this unhappy Event may be known as can be traced. From their Testimony, and their regular and careful Conduct, I cannot help entertaining at least a violent Presumption, that this Misfortune did not owe his Birth to any Neglect on their Part, or Accident within their Power to prevent; but rather to some concealed Fire between the Wainscot and Chimney.

I most sincerely lament the imperfect Manner in which I am obliged to lay before you much of the Business I had digested for your Deliberation this Session, the Materials and Papers I had collected for that Purpose being destroyed.

In Consequence of the Laws passed by this Colony, and the Province of the Massachusett's-Bay, the Commissaries appointed by each Government have, since your Recess, met at Hartford, and in the Presence, and with the Consent of the respective Governors, entered into an Agreement for settling the Line of Jurisdiction between the two Provinces, which I now lay before you. It has already been transmitted for his Majesty's Approbation, and as I cannot doubt its receiving the Royal Sanction, a final Period must soon be put to a Controversy, which, for many Years, has not only affected the Property, but greatly disturbed the Tranquility of many of his Majesty's Subjects in both Governments.

To remove the Difficulties which obstructed the Completion of the Line, in Part run between this Province and Quebec, I visited that Government the last Summer, and from the Measures concerted with Lieutenant Governor Cramahe, promised myself this Business would have been effected before the Approach of Winter; but the Survey being protracted, from the low marshy Soil through which the Line passes, and a Series of unfavourable Weather, the Provisions of the Party were exhausted, and being disappointed in their Expectations of a seasonable Supply, the Surveyors were compelled to abandon the Work; leaving unfinished, as they report, a Space not exceeding 10 Miles to Lake St. Francois, where this Survey was to have terminated.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

Besides the Provision for the Support of Government, and the necessary Supplies for his Majesty's Troops, which I recommend to you, some Expences have been incurred for Repairs and other Services; and being of real Utility, I flatter myself they will be considered by you, as meriting a public Allowance.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

The Contests which have arisen between the New-York Grantees, and the Claimants under New-Hampshire, and the Outrages committed on the Settlers under this Government, having been productive of much Confusion and Disorder, and requiring immediate Consideration, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to command me to repair to England for a short Time, to attend the Discussion of this important Matter. Impressed with the most cordial Affection for a People, who, through the whole Course of my Administration, have honoured me with every possible Mark of Regard and Esteem, permit me to assure you, that during my Absence, I shall chearfully embrace every Opportunity of promoting, to the fullest Extent of my Power, the Reputation, Interest and Happiness, of this respectable Province.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 19.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 13, 1774, P. M.

THE House, taking into their Consideration the Governor's Message, and the Petition from the Inhabitants of Northumberland County, with other Papers, relating to the late Transactions between this Government and the Colony of Connecticut, respecting the Claim of the latter to Lands within the Limits and Boundaries of the Royal Grant, came to the following Resolutions, viz.

Resolved, That a Number of Persons, emigrating from the Colony of Connecticut, have, under a Pretence of Right to Lands within the Limits and Boundaries of the Royal Grant to the Proprietaries of this Province, without prosecuting their Claim before his Majesty in Council, the only proper Place of Decision, in a riotous and tumultuous Manner taken Possession of a Tract of Country within the said known Limits and Boundaries, and have held, and still retain their said Possession, in an hostile Manner, to the great Disturbance of the Peace of the Province.

Resolved, That the said Emigrants, together with a Number of ill-disposed Persons, with whom they are confederated, have, in Defiance of the Laws of the Country, and executive Powers of this Government, afforded Protection to Offenders of the most atrocious Kind, and have, moreover, embodied themselves, and in an hostile Manner attempted to dispossess the peaceable Inhabitants, settled far within the Limits of this Government.

Resolved, That the Governor be earnestly requested to give special Directions to all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers, concerned in the Administration of Justice, to be vigilant and active in the Discharge of their Duty, within their several Jurisdictions, and exert themselves in quieting and suppressing all Acts of Violence, and every illegal Attempt to dispossess the peaceable Inhabitants of this Province.

Resolved, That this House will concur with the Governor, in every reasonable Measure to strengthen the Hands of Government, in preserving the Peace, and suppressing all Riots and Tumults, and illegal Attempts whatsoever, to disturb the Inhabitants of this Province in their peaceable Possessions.---And therefore

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the rioters.

Extract from the Journals,

CHARLES MOORE,
Clerk of ASSEMBLY.

To MENTOR.

SIR,

THE Man, who, from Ignorance, deceives his Fellow-Citizens, deserves something worse than their Pity; but he, who designedly and wilfully endeavours to deceive them, is an Enemy to Society. In Charity to you, I am willing to attribute to the former of these Causes, the principal Part of your Letter published in Mr. Bradford's Paper of the 5th Instant, addressed to the Merchants and other Inhabitants of this City.

I should think it very unfair to address the Public upon a Cause, that is before a Court of Judicature; and I should not hold myself excuseable in doing it, if it was not in order to remove some of the Prejudices that your Letter may have occasioned.

You have taken upon you to say, what the Officers of the Customs *intend* by this Seizure; what Hardships it will lay the Traders upon the river under, if this Point should be carried; and that they will be subject to the same Rules and Restraints that Ships are. You must know, that this is an uncandid and unfair State of the Matter; you must know so much of your Subject, as to know that no such Thing is in the Power of the Officers of the Customs, if they were so ill inclined.

You expatiate upon the Dangers that are to be feared from the Designs of the Officers of the Customs. You build Castles in the Air, and call for the Aid of your Fellow-Citizens to destroy them.

Are you really, Sir, so very ignorant of the Laws of Trade, as to suppose the Officers of the Customs such formidable Beings, that they are unrestrained by Law, that all those Laws are made *for* them, and *against* the Merchant?---Read the Laws of Trade, and you will see what heavy Penalties and other Punishments they are subject to, if they exceed their Duty. I believe you will agree with me, that they ought to be very cautious how they act. If the rest of their Fellow-Citizens were of your Sentiments, they would meet with little Indulgence, whatever may be expected from them. But you confess, Sir, that you did not expect to *convince* but to *alarm*.

You seem to draw your Conclusions upon the Designs of the Officers of the Customs, from the Form of the Libel. I am assured that the Libel was drawn by a Lawyer of Distinction, who, I believe, had no Intention to include in it any Thing particularly severe; and, I conclude, that some of the Expressions in it are merely Matter of Form. It is not uncommon, Sir, in Law Proceedings, for the Form to obscure the Sense, especially from those who are not Lawyers.---

In Answer to the Arguments you have brought to shew that, in this Case, the Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, are to be considered as Part of this Colony, I will transcribe for you Part of an Act of the Assembly of this Colony, which, in regulating the Fees of the Officers of the Customs, declares, that the Collector shall receive Twenty-seven Shillings for *entering* and *clearing* each Vessel; and afterwards "Provided always, that no Shallop "or Boat, passing between this *Province* and the Province of New-"Jersey, or the three Lower Counties of New-Castle, Kent and "Sussex, on Delaware, shall be liable to pay any Reward for *enter-*"*ing* or *clearing*, and that one general Permit for all Goods ship-"ped on board such Shallops or Boats, *to be taken from the Ma-*"*ster's Report*, shall be sufficient." For Want of such a Permit, as is here directed to be taken, this Sloop, of near Forty Tons Burden, was seized by the Master of the Custom-House Schooner.

Do not all your Arguments fall to the Ground before this Act? The Intention of which is clear. It meant to exempt Shallops and Boats trading on this River from the Expence attending the *entering* and *clearing* of Ships, and substitutes a general Permit in Place of all other Papers. It clearly proves that the Legislature of this Province considered the three Counties as a distinct Colony; otherwise, this Act must be read thus, "passing from this Province *to* this Province." The Legislature, Sir, of this Province, were too friendly to Regularity and fair Trade, to pass an Act permitting Shallops, on this River, to load what Articles they pleased, without any Controul from the Custom-House; such an Indulgence would be destructive of all fair Trade

I have purposely confined myself to this Act of Assembly, tho' there are Acts of Parliament (passed for the general Regulation of Trade) that have been received and submitted to (since the passing of this Act) in every Province in America, that clearly determine the present Question.

Your Observations that the three Counties are under the same Governor with this Province, and that his Secretary here is his Secretary there, that the Proprietors have thought proper to appoint the same Agent to receive their Quitrents in both Colonies, and that the Governor's Council (who are no Part of the Legislature in either) are the same Individuals there as here, are really too futile to merit an Answer.

You are mighty eloquent in Favour of David Vandyke, who, you tell us, is the Owner of this Shallop. You exclaim---"in Fact *he* is an *Individual*." Are you serious, Sir? Is he not *Half a Dozen?* You add, "he is a *Shallop-man*."---So then, a Shallop-man is a Shallop-man. This may appear an absurd Way of reasoning to some; but I contend that it is sound Logic, and very emphatical, and I believe, Sir, you are well acquainted with the Force of it. You have the Modesty to solicit the public Protection of your Fellow-citizens for this *individual* David Vandyke, who, you acquaint them, is an old Offender. This is grossly insulting them.

Your Reasoning is curious, Sir. You assert that the constant Practice of the Custom-House is still a *stronger Proof*, than any you have offered, that the three Counties have always been considered as the same Colony with this; yet you inform us, that the Custom-House required the Shallop-men to take Permits, and you acquaint us of two Cases, where it was brought to Trial; and you say that several others were seized, but always given up without Trial. I beg you will excuse me, if I cannot allow much Weight to this last Assertion; especially as I am credibly informed, that there is Proof of the contrary upon Record. In the Case of the last Seizure you have mentioned, the Acquital was procured upon the Merchant, who the Tobacco belonged to, producing a Permit from the Custom-House at New-Castle, proving that it had paid Duty.

If you had enquired, you would have learned (what I am assured of) that nothing more is required at the Custom-House now, respecting Shallops, than what has been the constant Practice. That they are only required to take a general Permit, certifying the whole of what they have taken on board, and that this has been made as easy as possible. You would also have heard, that no Permit is required from Shallops coming from Parts on the River, where no Custom-House is established.

I am well assured, that you have misrepresented the Conduct of the Custom-House formerly, where you say, that Permits were paid for, but seldom taken. If some of the Shallops, that ply regularly as Stages, were agreed with by the Year, I assure you, Sir, that they were not excused from reporting and taking out Permits. This Mode of agreeing by the Year has not lately been approved of at the Custom-House, lest it might look like compounding a Matter of Duty.

Enquire, Sir, among your Acquaintance, and some of them will inform you, that a Shallop was seized in this Port last Summer, for having refused to take a Permit. Several Gentlemen interested themselves in the Matter; the above Act of Assembly was produced at the Insurance Office; several of the principal Merchants were present; and they were in general convinced, that the Act required Masters of Shallops to take Permits---some candidly confessed it. The Shallop-man, that he might be well informed, took the Opinion of an eminent Lawyer, who, I am informed, advised him not to contest the Matter. Upon this, several of the principal Owners of Shallops gave Assurances, that they would regularly comply for the future: This, joined to the Intercession of some of the most eminent Merchants in Town, who declared they would discourage such Behaviour for the future, prevailed upon the Collector and Comptroller to recommend the Matter to the Commissioners of the Customs, using, as a Reason for restoring the Shallop, that they had received the above Assurances. In Consequence of this the Shallop was restored.

You make a mighty Mystery of the Cause of this Seizure; you affect Ignorance, that you may excite Curiosity, and (as you wish) *alarm* your Fellow-citizens. You wish to turn the Heat raised by a late important Transaction, to a little partial Purpose of your own. I tell you, Sir, that this is both uncandid and unmanly; it is too bare-faced to have the desired Effect; your Fellow-citizens will spurn, with a just Indignation, at such an Insult to their Understandings. Recollect, Sir, that you acquainted them, that this Shallop was seized by the Custom-House Boat; and allow me to acquaint you that the Officer, who personally makes a Seizure, has a Right to demand a Trial, and that he is the only Officer of the Customs, who is the least benefited by that Seizure.

From the Regard I have for my Fellow-citizens, I have stated this Matter truly as it is, and I shall leave it to them to judge from what I have said, as I do not intend to trouble them or myself any more upon the Subject.

I will conclude by assuring you, Sir, that I am as much an Enemy to Oppression, in whatever Shape it appears, as you can be, and that I have not been an Advocate for it here, but for Truth.

A. N.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.

Your inserting the following Answer to Mr. A. N. *and the Address to the Public, in this Week's Gazette, will be agreeable to Numbers of your Readers, and oblige, Your's, &c.* MENTOR.

To Mr. A. N.

SIR, *January* 17, 1774.

BY Messieurs Bradfords News-carrier I was furnished with your's of the 10th instant, to which I shall endeavour to reply, in as concise a manner as your Stile and Matter will admit of.

You are pleased to attribute my performance rather to ignorance than a wiful endeavour to deceive; how far your candor has carried you, in forming this judgment, you will, perhaps, know by the sequel, and I shall chearfully submit to the Public, whether I have attempted to deceive them. But, not to be behind-hand with you in judging of motives, I would just hint, that I suspect your's to have arisen partly from both those causes: You write as if you knew little of your subject, and were desirous your readers should know less.---So much for imitation; if you do not like my Manner, blame yourself for the Example.

I do not think it unfair to address myself to the Public, upon any cause in which they are materially interested, altho' it is before a Court of Judicature, more especially if I confine my assertions to matters of fact, and my arguments upon them to matter of law.---It is the duty of every person to warn his fellow-citizens of any danger that may threaten them from a common enemy, that they may be prepared to avert the blow.-----This was my motive, and I trust my performance, in the eye of candor, will be considered, at least, as well intended: And altho' you affect surprize at my ignorance in "supposing the Officers of the Customs to be such formidable beings," yet should I, with more justice, be called ignorant indeed, if I entertained a contrary supposition. No person but an Officer of the Customs, or a dependant on them, could be the author of such a question as you put to me. I have read enough of the Acts of trade, and know enough of the practice in Courts of Admiralty, to fear the worst from every attempt made by the Officers of the Customs; for tho' penalties are inflicted on them for making unjust seizures wilfully, yet you, Sir, must well know, that *a certificate of probable cause*, signed by the Judge of the Admiralty, is a sufficient defence in any action brought against them, however groundless, vexatious and oppressive, the seizure might be; This circumstance added to the suspicions which, without breach of charity, may reasonably be entertained of the conduct of a Judge, whose salary is to be paid out of a fund, arising, in the first place, from the sale of goods condemned by HIMSELF, is sufficient not only to "alarm," but to "convince" every person who has property in trade, that it is no longer his, than the Officers of the Customs are pleased to permit him to transport it unmolested.

You charge me with "undertaking to say what the Officers of the Customs intend by this seizure:" It is true, I mentioned what they pretended were their intentions, and I will candidly own, that I had no better authority for my assertion than the mere gratis dictum of the Collector of this port, who has repeatedly declared them publicly. You, Sir, can perhaps tell whether this may be depended on; but as I hinted in my letter to the Merchants, I am apt to suspect they do not mean to be satisfied with what they now say, if the determination of this cause should put it in their power to demand greater fees.

I do acknowledge I have drawn "my conclusions upon the *further* "designs of the Officers of the Customs from the form of the libel." And I would inform you, Sir, as you seem very ignorant in "form and sense," that the Judge must draw *his* conclusions in forming his decree from the form of the same libel; and that if the libel should not be proved true, or if it does not assign the breach of some statute, the penalty of which is a forfeiture of the vessel, the Judge cannot condemn her for "matter of form," without a violation of law and justice: It has indeed been surmised, that Judges are sometimes so deficient in law-knowledge, as not to be able to distinguish between the "form and the sense;" by which deficiency they are enabled to attribute decrees, which were found to be illegal, to error of judgment, when perhaps other motives assisted in forming them: I trust, however, that no Judge can be so stupidly ignorant as you are, or pretend to be, both of "form and sense," as to suppose that a Market-boat, libelled for *taking goods on board and departing to some other Colony, without having given bond, or obtaining a warrant or sufferance for that purpose, against the form of a statute*, could be condemned as forfeited for not having taken a general permit for the goods on board her, which you say, is required by an Act of Assembly of this province, by which no penalty or forfeiture for non-compliance is inflicted.

You tell me that "this libel was drawn by a Lawyer of distinction, who, you believe, had no intention to include in it any thing particularly severe." Now, Sir, if you had not been too sparing of candor (which perhaps the smallness of your stock may make it necessary to be frugal of) you would have told the reason of the libel's being in its present form; you would have acknowleged that the case was either misrepresented, or, at least, not fully represented to him: He understood that the boat was a sea-vessel, or, as you tell me, "a sloop of near forty tons burthen," bound to some *other Colony*, and not a shallop or boat--used only in the river trade, going to New-Castle county, or he would never have drawn such a libel; he must know better, though you do not, and what is more, he had independence and honour enough to say so.

I have now come to the only part of your performance, which has the least semblance of argument; that is your inferences drawn from an act of Assembly, which you have cited; but as you do not seem to understand what you wrote, I shall forbear remarking on that till I have done with you, referring you for an answer to my Address to the Public, which will accompany this to your hands.

The next paragraph is filled with what you would, I suppose, palm upon me for wit and sound logic. I do not pretend to a critical knowledge of either, but I will nevertheless examine it awhile; perhaps I may improve myself by conning the works of so great an adept:----Tho' unless I knew whether you were serious in asking, "is not David Vandyke a half a dozen?" I could not ascertain whether you want information, or intend it for "genuine wit." However obscure your expression is, by dint of study I have discovered, that it may, perhaps, be meant as an enquiry, whether there are not half a dozen people interested in the question; in this light I will venture to take it, and inform you, that instead of six persons, above six thousand inhabitants of this city consider themselves concerned in the matter, and you may find, perhaps when it is too late, that you have forfeited the esteem of the most valuable part of the community by your attempt. By pursuing the same chain of ideas, I am led to a probable solution of the mystery contained in your syllogism, that "*a shallop-man is a shallop-man*:" I suppose you meant by this to infer, that Mentor is a shallop-man; if you did, you were mistaken: Mentor has no connexion with any person in that way---Mentor's pen is not taken up to exert *his eloquence in favour of a shallop-man*: The cause of the Public first induced him to write, and whenever his small talent will serve them, they may be assured it shall not be wrapped in a napkin, and hid in the earth. I would be very cautious of dabbling in a thing, of which I profess myself no critic, yet I cannot help sporting one syllogism after your example; for instance, *a Custom-House Officer is a Custom-House Officer*; Tho' Sir, there may not be as much wit or sound logic in it, as may be found by the learned in yours, yet I will venture to say, there is, at least, as much justice in the inference to be drawn from it. If there is any truth in the rule, that a tree may be known by its fruits---surely *A. N.* must be a Custom-House Officer in some department or other. Before I finish this paragraph, permit me to remind you of a mistake you have committed in substituting *David*

Vandyke for Officers of the Customs.----You say, I tell you he is an old offender: If telling the Public (for I never wrote to you) that his boat was unjustly seized six years ago, himself run to great expence, and, after a full hearing in the Admiralty, that she was discharged; I say, if this is calling him an old offender, then indeed I am guilty of bearing false witness against him; but if you will revise your letter, and publish a second edition, you will not be far wrong in saying that I stated facts, which proved the Officers old offenders in reiterating their illegal seizures.

You say that, "in the case of the last seizure I mentioned, the tobacco was discharged upon the Merchant, to whom it belonged, producing a permit from the Custom-House, at New-Castle, proving it had paid the duty." This assertion convinces me of what I hinted to you, in the former part of this letter, that you not only were ignorant yourself, but desirous to mislead others.------I stated that case from the report of a gentleman, upon whom I could rely, and I have the satisfaction to find from the certificate of the Judge, who determined the cause, which is now before me, that it is strictly true in every part, material to the present question, and that the permit you mention never was offered in evidence, nor had the least influence in forming the decree; at the same time I will acknowledge that, in the state of the case, I inserted one fact, which, tho' mentioned in the argument of the counsel, is not made a part of the record, because not of any consequence in the determination of the point---Search the record yourself, and if you can understand it, you will find I have not, in the least tittle, perverted the *sense* of it, tho' perhaps I have not strictly pursued the *form*.

You have as grossly misrepresented the case of the seizure last summer, which you say, was for refusing to take a permit. I took your hint, and enquired of persons acquainted with the matter, and for your better information I will state the case, as I am assured it really was: A young man, of small property, owned a shallop of little value; she lay at Mease's wharff, and had taken in a few articles for his country customers, intending to sail the next day for New-Port, in New-Castle county. The evening preceding her destined departure, an Officer seized her, as she lay aground at low water in the dock. The young fellow, altogether ignorant of any offence he had committed, alarmed at an attempt to deprive him of all the property he had in the world, applied to a relation of his, who was Clerk in the Register's Office, for advice; this Gentleman, who, tho' a sensible, judicious man, and very well acquainted with the duty of his own office, never pretended to be an "eminent lawyer," advised the young fellow, by no means to enter into a law suit which might ruin him, that he was too young and inexperienced to combat with so formidable a body as the Officers of the Customs; that persons of more fortune and weight should contend the point, and that it was his best way, however unjust the seizure might be, to endeavour to settle the matter amicably with the Officer, upon the easiest terms he could, without going to law: This was all the advice he took, and he complied with it. Upon the application of some of his friends to the Officer, he agreed to give the matter up; but in order to enhance the favour, and to make it bear the appearance of an established precedent, he made him give bond to restore the shallop, in case the Commissioners at Boston should, after being wrote to on his behalf, insist upon the prosecution's being carried on.---And now, Sir, give me leave to ask you a few questions concerning this extraordinary case, which, if you are as conversant in the laws of trade, and the practice at the Custom-House, as you pretend to be, you ought to know how to answer----By what law was that shallop seizable, for refusing to take a permit? Since, till she departed the port, no Officer could tell whether she intended to take one or not. Was she not seized for not having reported her cargoe at the Custom-House, and for taking goods on board without a sufferance?----If this last was not the cause, speak candidly for once, and inform me what was. If that was the real cause (and I believe your ingenuity will not serve you to invent another) tell me whether that was not an attempt to subject the river trade to the same regulations as the sea trade? From your answers to these questions, I shall be able to judge by what authority you speak---whether you are in the secret of the intentions of the Officers of the Customs, or whether (which I am rather apt to suspect) you are a mere tool in their hands, no further acquainted with their designs, than is necessary for their immediate use for you.---

You pretend to say, that nothing more is required at the Custom-House, than what has been the constant practice; but lest it should be impossible to ascertain this constant practice, you say, they are only required to take a general permit.----From what you yourself say, it is easy to be collected, that there has been no regular practice in the Custom-House respecting shallops; you are forced to acknowledge, that there has been such a thing practised as compounding by the year, tho' you insinuate that this was only with the Stage-boats, and that they were not excused from reporting and taking permits.---If you had taken proper pains in enquiring, you would have been informed, that this composition was in practice near forty years before any stage-boat was used----and that, till since the Board of Commissioners was established at Boston, no shallop-man, who could be prevailed on to pay this yearly composition, was ever called upon to report, or take permits.---- Why this "mode of agreeing by the year has not *lately* been approved of at the Custom-House" may be more naturally accounted for, than by supposing the Officers have become more conscientiously scrupulous of "compounding matters of duty."

You charge me with "making a mystery of the cause of this seizure, with affecting ignorance, in order to raise curiosity;" turn your eyes to the third paragraph of your letter, and you will find you have imputed the contrary to me; you have there charged me with taking upon me to know too much.---If you write to me again, please to reconcile this contradiction, and tell me why you are so inconsistent;---you say that I wish to turn the heat raised by a late important transaction to a little purpose of my own; here again you are wrong, you have mistaken your man; Mentor is not the person to whom your letter seems particularly pointed, nor is he directly or indirectly interested in the question, more than every good citizen should be in the general welfare.-----How far my fellow-citizens will consider themselves insulted in their understandings, is not for such a writer as *A. N.* to determine; but if my attempt to interest them in the cause of a shallop-man, is to be *spurned with a just indignation*, surely the conduct of Custom-House Officers, who have espoused openly the cause of the petit Officer, who made this seizure, and who, you say, *is the only Officer of the Customs, who will be the least benefitted by it*, ought to be equally resented by the people----for it can be no more unreasonable that a person, defending his property against a Custom-House Officer, should be assisted by people interested in the like question, than that the Officer who made the seizure should be aided by his brethren, who, notwithstanding what you say, are the first movers and directors of the measure, and, if the point is carried, will be amply repaid for their trouble, by the great increase of their fees.-----

I have not, nor do I desire to have, any knowledge of your person, your performnce satisfies me that I should reap no benefit from your acquaintance; I would nevertheless give you some advice, which may be of service to you in future.---A man, who undertakes a bad cause, should not only have a great knowledge of his subject, but great abilities, he should know in what instances it will be safe to misrepresent, without risque of detection, and should be careful not to advance any thing which can be proved to be untrue.---You say you do not intend to trouble yourself any more on the subject---this resolution is prudent, but perhaps you may not adhere to it; if you should not, remember that your knowledge of the subject is little, and your capacity to reason on it less; that you are not equal to the task assigned you---be careful therefore to confine yourself to facts, and to arguments within the sphere of your understanding. *Your's, &c.*

MENTOR.

To the MERCHANTS and other INHABITANTS of the City of PHILADELPHIA.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

ABOUT a fortnight ago I took the liberty to address you upon a subject, which I thought nearly concerned you; I viewed, *with great anxiety, an attempt made by the Officers of the Customs, to clog the river trade with such expences and delays, as would risque a total loss of that part of it, which is carried on to the Lower Counties; I conceived that the attempt was unwarrantable, unsupported by any law, and directly contrary to the constant usage of almost a century, and I endeavoured to inform myself well of the state of the case--- My searches and enquiries confirmed the opinion I at first entertained, and I thought it my duty to rouse your attention to the cause of my uneasiness, more especially as no doubt remained, but the importance of the occasion would justify me, in begging public assistance for a poor man, through whom the trade, which is the life of our city, was like to be mortally stabbed; at the same time, I thought it necessary to state so many of the proofs and observations, as would enable you to form a judgment of the justice of the cause; for I had no expectation of interesting you in it, unless you were convinced, not only that it was of importance to the public, but also that it was such, that honest men, and good citizens, might engage in it without loss of reputation.*

The proofs I laid before you were mostly of a public nature, and the arguments drawn from them were natural, and such as would occur to every man of common understanding; they required neither the persuasive voice of eloquence, nor the artful dress of foining abilities, to gain credit with the mind, and convince the judgment. To be satisfied that they were truly stated was sufficient; for this reason I was the more careful of avoiding every possibility of being misinformed--- and, I am well persuaded, there is not one fact mentioned in the whole state, which cannot be fully proved.

The public attention was in a small degree raised, they were eager in their enquiries, and a probability appeared, that some steps would be taken for their safety; the Officers of the Customs were alarmed; they endeavoured, by the mouths of their dependants, to quiet the minds of the people, which were every day more and more agitated; this method proved inadequate, a tool could not be found to enter into every circle where the matter was talked of, and justify the attempts of the officers; it was thought necessary to publish something, tending to lull the suspicions of the people, and, by stating a part of the case, stript of its alarming and dangerous circumstances, to persuade the inhabitants, that nothing which could injure their trade was intended.

For this purpose, a letter is published in the last week's Journal, directed to me, under signature of A. N. replete with contradictions, absurdities and misrepresentations, and containing but one article that has the shadow of reasoning. The whole tenor of this performance induces me to think, that the Officers of the Customs did not take the necessary pains to instruct the writer in facts; and that, to shew his zeal for them, and entitle himself to their further notice, he vastly exceeded his commission; however this might be, the boldness of his assertions, and the confidence of his stile, made it necessary to answer it, lest some, unacquainted with the case, should mistake his assertions for proofs, and his invectives for argument.

With this view I resumed my pen, and answered him in the manner his publication deserved, pointed out his inconsistencies and absurdities, and detected his misrepresentations---I did not choose to address my remarks upon so strange a performance to my fellow-citizens; what was proper for him would be impertinent to them; you will, however, have the perusal of it, and I have no doubt but that the facts I have mentioned will be proved, at a proper time and place.

In my letter to him, you'll observe, that I decline argument with him, and refer him to this, for an answer to the inferences he draws from part of an act of assembly of this province, which he cites----Such an answer, as my small abilities can furnish, I will lay before you, and submit the weight it deserves to your determination, for, as I said before, unless you are convinced of the rectitude of the cause, your assistance is not expected.

Though I have admitted that this part of his letter has the appearance of reason, yet I apprehend, upon examination, none will be found in it. You will recollect that the question, upon which this cause turns, is, Whether the province of Pennsylvania and the Lower Counties are one and the same, or two distinct colonies? You will also recollect the proofs I cited in support of the side I took;---all these proofs, the opinions of the Officers of the Crown in England, of the Parliament, of our worthy Founder and Proprietor William Penn (who has been stiled, by the celebrated Baron Montesquieu, a modern Lycurgus) of our forefathers, the first settlers of the province, of historians, remarkable for authenticity, the charter privileges, under which we enjoy the greatest temporal blessings, the uniform practice of the Custom-House Officers, both in the province and Lower Counties, for ages past,---all these, I say, are to be set at nought, to be struck to the ground, by a part of an act of the Assembly of this province, made to prevent the extortion of Officers; and this never discovered or thought of till this enlightened day, when Mr. A. N. like a new sun, rises to dispel the darkness, which has hitherto prevented his predecessors from seeing what, he says, "clearly proves, that the Legislature considered the three Counties as a distinct colony."

But before we give credit to this novel doctrine, let us examine this act of Assembly, to which he confesses he solely confines himself.---It is an act, intituled, "An Act for regulating and establishing Fees." The preamble sets forth, that "for preventing extortion and undue exaction of fees by the several Officers and Practitioners of Law within this province, and to the end that all fees be limitted and reduced to a certainty, be it enacted, that the fees of the several Officers and Practitioners of the Law shall be, as therein after is ascertained, limitted and appointed." Towards the conclusion, the fees of the Collector are limitted in the words following, "and that the Collector of the King's Customs shall have, for entering and clearing every vessel above THIRTY TONS, *in full for all the necessary papers and other charges, Twenty-seven Shillings." Further on it is "provided always, that no shallop or boat, passing between this province and the province of New-Jersey, or the three Lower Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, shall be liable to pay any reward for entering or clearing, and that one general permit for all goods shipped on board such shallops or boats, taken from the Master's report, shall be sufficient." And in order to enforce obedience to the act, a penalty of Ten Pounds is inflicted on any Officer, who shall take "more, greater or other fees." The words "between this province and New-Jersey, or the three Lower Counties," &c. are to prove A. N's position.*

Before I enter into the consideration of this act, permit me to mention a fact, known to every body acquainted with the laws of the province, that it is no uncommon thing to find acts of Assembly, especially those of an early date, clashing, in matters not particularly the object of the attention of the Legislature, with each other; for while they were taken up in providing a remedy for the present mischief, they had not leisure to guard every expression used in penning their laws. This being premised, we are to consider that the Legislature, by that act, intended solely to prevent the extortion of Officers; they had it not in contemplation to say any thing of the relation between the province and counties, and, of course, nothing decisive can be drawn from the words of the act. They had limitted the Collector's fees to Twenty-seven Shillings upon every vessel above thirty tons---but say they to themselves, some of the shallops used in the river trade are above that size, if we do not use express prohibitory words, the Collector will take advantage of the uncertainty of our meaning, and will compel all such shallops to pay the same fees, for they are within the words we have used "vessels above thirty tons." The necessity of making a law to prevent extortion proved to them, that they ought to put in a clause containing this prohibition, or it would easily be evaded; with this view, and for this purpose, the clause is inserted, expressly prohibiting the Collector's taking any reward for entering or clearing any shallops or boats passing from those places, from whence produce was brought here for exportation; in describing those places, they use the words which first occur, that will convey their meaning. This I take to be the true reason of the act being so worded; for when we consider the latter part of the clause, we find the Legislature very cautious in doing any thing to lay a restraint on this branch of trade, which they wisely foresaw would in time be very considerable; they do not choose to say what kind of regulations the shallops should be under, they probably knew that some composition was made, but not well knowing the practice, they were determined to word the act in such a manner, as to prevent the Officer's demanding any fees for entering and clearing, and yet not to make any papers necessary for them; the words they use are the only mode of expression to convey their meaning, "a general permit shall be sufficient;"---not a word that it shall be necessary, not a word that without such a permit the vessel shall be forfeited, not a word about a penalty against the shallopman for refusing to take it, not a word about allowing any fee or reward for granting such permit. They did not mean to alter the practice theretofore accustomed; if they did, I would ask, why the Officers of the Customs did not alter it upon the making the act? Before the passing it permits were by some taken, by some omitted, and by some compounded for; the same variety of practice has continued ever since.

These reasons I submit to you, as an answer to the inferences drawn by A. N. from the Act---and I trust they will satisfy any candid enquirer after truth.---I do not expect they will convince Officers of the Customs; for them I have an answer in a few words---I will admit, for argument's sake, that this act expressly required a permit to be taken, yet the not taking it will not work a forfeiture, unless you can find some clause expressly declaring it.---It is a rule, in the construction of penal laws, that no case shall be considered within them, unless it is within the very words of them---and I will venture say, that it never entered into the head of any man but A. N. to conceive, that the property of an Englishman should be confiscated without a positive law.

I have already taken up more of your time than I intended; if it answers any good purpose, I shall be fully satisfied; but, permit me, before I conclude, to beg your attention to the cause----Let the Officers of the Customs, and their dependants, say what they will, be not lulled into an opinion that you are safe---When you are in danger, the man that would put you off your guard, you may be assured, is a deceiver, and wants to take advantage of your negligence.

If any thing further should turn up, in which my small services can be useful, the public may be assured they shall not be withheld. I am, my dear fellow-citizens, your's, affectionately,

January 17, 1774. MENTOR.

☞ Next Sunday two CHARITY SERMONS will be preached in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, in this City, for the Benefit of the Poor of that Congregation.

*** The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Society-Hall, on Friday Evening, at 6 o'Clock, in order to ballot for new Members.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Catherine, J. Tolly, from St. Eustatia.

Outwards. Brig Nancy, J. Hanse, and Brig Ann, J. Eve, for Jamaica. Brig Catherine, B. Tower, St. Augustine. Snow Patty and Polly, R. Hardie, Lisbon.

Cleared. Sloop Abigail, J. Westgate, to R. Island. Brig Two Brothers, J. Stephen, Jamaica. Brig Betty, M. Ruffell, Belfast. Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Lisbon.

The MEMBERS of the ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,

ARE desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, on Monday, the 24th Instant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the City Tavern. RICHARD PETERS, jun. Secretary. ‖ 3 *W.*

THE MEMBERS of *The Society of Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen*, established in Philadelphia, for the Advice and Assistance of Englishmen, &c. in Distress, are requested to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at Carpenter's-Hall, on Monday, the 24th of this instant January, at Five o'Clock in the Evening. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

*** Several Members to be balloted for.

THIRTY POUNDS Reward.

WAS broke open, on the Night of the 17th Instant, between the Hours of Seven and Eleven o'Clock, the Subscriber's Store, in Second Street, and robbed of 14 Pieces of fine Yard-wide Irish Holland, numbered from 10 to 15, 6 black Silk Breeches Pieces. I do hereby offer a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS for the Goods, or a proportionable Sum for any Quantity recovered, and TEN POUNDS for the Thief or Thieves, paid upon Conviction. BENJAMIN DEAN.

N. B. It is requested that all Masters of Passage Boats, or Land Stages, will examine all suspicious Persons, that may come under their Notice. *Philadelphia, January* 18, 1774.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE time of a Dutch servant woman, who has 5 years and 3 months to serve, and is capable of doing all kinds of house-work, fit for town or country business, is very hearty and strong. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN FISHER, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those who have any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, to GRACE FISHER, Administratrix, DANIEL DRINKER, Administrator.

Germantown, January 17, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BALTIS RASOR, Tanner, late of Germantown, deceased, by bill, bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be adjusted, by CATHERINE RASOR, Executrix, and WILLIAM COLLADAY, Executor.

On Monday, the 7th day of February next, will be sold, by public Vendue, on the premises, the stock of the said deceased, consisting of several valuable young horses, suitable for carriage or saddle, milch cows, wheat and rye in the ground, threshed rye, Indian corn, hay and straw, a quantity of cyder and vinegar, a parcel of soal-leather, a riding chair and sleigh, sundry implements of husbandry, viz. waggons, carts, plows, harrows, sleds, &c. with a great variety of valuable household and kitchen furniture; the sale to begin at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole are sold. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, at the time and place of sale, by the above-named subscribers. ¶

WHEREAS in Pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, intituled, *An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds for the King's Use, and for striking Fifty-five Thousand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for sinking the same*, and by three subsequent Acts, for granting to his Majesty the additional Sum of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds, the said recited Acts impower the Commissioners and Assessors of each County in this Province, to rate and value all located, surveyed, unimproved Tracts of Land, within their respective Counties; and whereas one certain Tract of Land, situate in the Township of *Tinicum*, in the County of *Bucks*, containing 1500 Acres, was duly rated by the Assessors of the said County of *Bucks*, as the Property of one *John Reed*, of *New-York*; and whereas the Owner of the said Tract of Land, hath neglected to pay the Collectors of the said Township, the Sum of Eleven Pounds Five Shillings, which, according to the said Valuation, hath been assessed and laid upon said Land, as the Proportion thereof, for the Years 1772 and 1773, for said Tax, by the Act imposed: We the Commissioners of the County of *Bucks* aforesaid, in Pursuance of said Acts, do give Notice, that on the 25th Day of *April* next, at the House of *Nicholas Patterson*, in the Township of *Tinicum* aforesaid, will be exposed to Sale, by public Vendue, the abovementioned Tract of Land, or such Part thereof as will be sufficient to answer the said Taxes, and all Charges accruing by Reason of Non-payment thereof. The Sale to begin at One o'Clock in the Afternoon. DAVID TWINING, THEOPHILUS FOULKE, PAUL PRESTON.

N. B. The abovementioned Tract of Land was advertised in the Gazette, and should have been sold the seventh day of *August* last, for the Payment of the Tax levied thereon in the Year 1772, pursuant to the said Advertisement; but no Buyers then appearing, the Sale was postponed. ¶15.

Just published by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, and to be sold by all the BOOKSELLERS of PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK,

AN EXAMINATION of the CONNECTICUT CLAIM to LANDS in PENNSYLVANIA.---- With an APPENDIX, containing Extracts and Copies of ORIGINAL PAPERS.

N. B. Page 66, Line 32, for *Twenty-four*, read *four Miles*.

Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1774.

COMMITTED, this day, to the Workhouse of this county, a DUTCH LAD, by the name of DEWALT RINKLEE, appears to be about 18 years old, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a thick set fellow, full faced, pitted with the small-pox; has on an old felt hat, partly worn out, a lightish coloured homespun outside jacket, a striped lincey under ditto, homespun shirt, buckskin breeches, mixed yarn stockings, good shoes, old metal buckles; his clothes are all mealy, as though he had lately lived at a mill, and appears to be a runaway servant. His master, if any he has, is hereby desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold, in five weeks, for the same. by JOHN ANDERSON. Workhouse-keeper. ¶

Philadelphia, January 12, 1774.

WHEREAS, my wife, ANNE GREEN, has made an Elopement from me, for Reasons unknown; these are to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting, after the Date hereof.

JOHN GREEN.

She went away with a certain JOHN TUCE, a Taylor by Trade, who left his Wife in Philadelphia. ¶

West-Bradford, January 12, 1774.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 1st day of March next, by the subscriber, on the premises,

A PLANTATION, lying in Goshen township, Chester county, containing 107 acres, more or less, with the usual allowance for roads, whereon are a dwelling-house, spring-house, barn, stables, and other out-houses, about 12 acres of meadow made, a young bearing orchard of 200 trees, about two thirds of the land is cleared, and water in the fields the driest seasons; there is a lime-kiln on the premises, near 2000 bushels of lime have been put on the fields these last three years, which brings plenty of good pasture, and good for wheat and other grain; now in the tenure of Edward Lawrence. It will rent for more than the interest of the purchase-money, The conditions of sale will be made known, at the time and place of sale, by JAMES GALBREATH. ¶

January 10, 1774.

WHEREAS THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the township of East-Whiteland and county of Chester, did, on the 30th day of March last, obtain a NOTE, of the subscriber (of the said place) whereas part of it being fraudulently obtained, for the sum of Eighty-five Pounds and Five-pence, payable the first day of November last past. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay the same, till compelled by law. ¶ BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, junior.

Salem, New-Jersey, January 10, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq; late of the County of Salem, deceased, to send an Account of their respective Debts to the Subscriber, at Salem, in order that they may be adjusted: And all Persons who are any ways indebted to the said Estate, are hereby requested to discharge the same without Delay. JOHN CAREY, one of the Executors. ¶

WHEREAS *Martin Kindig*, of *Lampeter* township, in the county of *Lancaster*, having obtained a BOND, from my late husband *Martin Miller*, of *Strasburg* township, in the county aforesaid, deceased, dated about the month of March, which was in the year 1768, conditioned for the payment of £ 150, payable ------. The public are desired to take notice hereof, and all persons are hereby warned, not to take an assignment thereof, as I do not hold myself bound to pay the same, unless being compelled thereto by due course of the laws of this country. MARGARET MILLER. Executrix of the last will and testament of the said *Martin Miller*.

N. B. On the back of the said bond, is indorsed a receipt for £ 50, as paid in part of the whole. ¶

Plumsted, Bucks County, January 10, 1774.

WHEREAS ANN WOOD, my wife, has for some time past behaved in a very unbecoming manner, particularly to me, and has eloped from me, on account of some debates that have subsisted between us, she still persisting, and will not be persuaded, either by me or her best friends, to return to her usual place of abode, and to her duty; therefore, lest she should run me in debt, I have taken this method to forewarn all persons, not to trust her on my account, for I will not pay, nor answer any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof. ¶ PHILIP WOOD.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, situate in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles above Harper's ferry, Patowmack river, on the main road leading from Baltimore to Winchester, containing about 550 acres of fine wheat land, 100 of which are clear, and 15 in meadow land, that may be overflowed at pleasure, both under a good fence; has the advantage of a constant stream, and no place in the county so well situated for erecting a merchant-mill, which, in so fine a wheat country, is in itself very valuable; there is a handsome two story stone house, on a very pleasant and healthy spot, with cellars and other conveniencies; and, besides said house, &c. there are two tenements on the land. Any person may view the premises, by applying to Colonel SAMUEL WASHINGTON, or Mr. WILLIAM BROOKS, living near the same. ¶ 6 W.

A DARK BAY MARE, about 13 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, or any other mark perceivable, supposed to be 12 or 13 years old, was taken up last harvest, on an Island in Susquehanna, near the Mouth of Codorus Creek.---Apply to ROBERT M'CORLEY, at the Iron-works, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 5

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of Joseph Ennalls's pasture, in Dorchester county, Maryland, on Saturday night, the 16th of this month, a likely sorrel HORSE, about 6 or 7 year old, 14 hands high, with a large blaze in his face, both hindefeet white half up the leg, hanging mane and switch tail, paces and gallops. Whoever will bring the said horse to Ennalls's Ferry, in the said county, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH ENNALLS.

October 23, 1773. ¶ 8 W.

West-Nantmill Township, Chester County, three Miles from Reading Furnace, November 24, 1773.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

TWO Tracts of good LAND, containing 200 Acres each, with good Improvements on them. The Title Indisputable. One of said Plantations, or Tracts of Land, to be sold at public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 28th of December next. Where Attendance will be given, and Conditions made known, by the Subscriber, adjoining the Premises.

5 8 W. Tbc. MARY COCHRAN.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP WALLWORTH, CONOLLY M'CAUSLAND, MASTER;

WILL sail very soon, having the greatest Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Powel's Wharff, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL. 6 w.

ABRAHAM USHER

HAS IMPORTED, in the last Ships from London, Hull, Liverpool, and Glasgow,

A LARGE and general Assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, suitable to the present Season; which he will sell on low Terms, for Cash or short Credit, at his Store in Front-street, the 5th Door above Walnut-street. *Nov. 4. Tf*

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY *having lately made some considerable addition to his Electrical Apparatus, particularly, having added an elegant case of seventy bottles, each lined and coated with tin-foil, he proposes to exhibit a course of* ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, *at the College in this city, on Monday and Tuesday next week; and again on the following Wednesday and Friday; to begin at six o'clock in the evening. In this course, consisting of only two lectures, above forty curious and interesting experiments will be exhibited, tending to show the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greatest importance, how to avoid the danger of it; how to secure houses, ships, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.*

The following particulars will, it is presumed, be thought no inconsiderable part of this Electrical Entertainment, viz. Flashes of real lightning visible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilst under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric stone from the East-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electrised by being dipt in boiling water; one side electrised positively, the other negatively. A curious representation of the astonishing electric Eel, lately seen in this city, on touching of which, while in the water, an electric shock may be at sensibly felt, as from a live one. A representation of part of the starry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric stars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR *of Nature, and, if well pursued, seldom fails producing something useful to man; it is hoped that an entertainment of such a tendency will meet with suitable encouragement. Those Gentlemen and Ladies who purpose to attend these lectures, are requested to be furnished with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee-house, and at Mr. Kinnersley's house, near the College, at* HALF A DOLLAR *for each lecture.*

N. B. Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed should not prove dry enough, the exhibition must be deferred till some dry evening after. The first lecture of each course to be on Monday and Wednesday evenings; second lecture on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Dr. LELAND's new History of *Ireland*.

THE PUBLIC is informed, that a very neat Edition of this Work, handsomely bound, in three Volumes Octavo, Price Thirty-six Shillings, will be ready to be delivered complete in the Spring. Those Gentlemen who are disposed to purchase it, are desired to subscribe their Names, in a Book left with JOHN AIREY, at the Post-Office, Philadelphia, and they may depend upon its being delivered to them the Moment the History is ready. 4 W.

*** The Subscribers to this Edition may rest assured, that it is carefully corrected by Dr. LELAND's own Hand.

THOMAS BECK,

CHASER and BUCKLE-MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform his Friends and Customers, that he still carries on the chasing, repairing and cutting, at his shop, at Mrs. Yarnall's, in Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, where all commands from Town or Country, will be kindly received and duly observed. He has also for sale, an Assortment of fashionable Buckles, both Silver and Pinchbeck.

Allen-Town, New-Jersey, December 27, 1773.

WHEREAS two DEEDS (one given by William Dawlis to John Mullin, dated the 16th Day of April, in the Year 1742, for a Tract of Land, situate in Amwell, in the County of Hunterdon, now in the Possession of Joseph Read and John Anderson; the other Deed given by Samuel Tredwell and his Wife, Edward Stevenson and his Wife, to the said John Mullin, dated the 6th Day of June, in the Year 1737, for a Tract of Land, situate in Amwell aforesaid, now in Possession of Thomas Johns) WERE, by Accident, destroyed with Fire. Now this is to give Notice, that the Subscriber intends to petition the Honourable House of Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, at their Session, to be held at Burlington in February next, for a Law to establish the Title to said Lands, held under the above recited Deeds.

¶ DAVID BREARLEY, junior.

STOLEN out of the pasture of ADAM STIGER, near Potter's-town, in Tewksbury township, Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey, on the 27th of October last, in the night, a bright bay MARE, with a small star in the forehead, blackish mane and tail, about 14 hands high, four years old, a natural trotter, branded A. S. on the near shoulder. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or, for the mare and thief, TEN POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by ADAM STIGER. ¶ 6 W.

GOLD and SILVER LACE,

A very large Assortment, to be SOLD by

JOSEPH WOOD,

At the North-west Corner of Market and Second-streets,

CONSISTING of broad and narrow HAT LACE; broad and narrow spangled and plain ditto, for waistcoats; broad and narrow vellum; a great variety of the newest fashioned buttons, loops and bands for hats; fringe, tassels for jockey-caps, epaulets, knee garters, thread, spangles, sleazes, pearl, chain, coat and waistcoat buttons, of the newest fashion, silver blond lace, &c. all which he has imported from the manufacturers in London, and will sell at a low rate, for CASH only.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A LOT of GROUND, in the Northern Liberties, containing 12 acres, about 3 miles from the city, all in good cedar fence, part of it woodland, about 2½ acres of meadow, a garden, of about half an acre, boarded and pailed, with a collection of peach, plumb, and other fruit trees. On the premises are erected, a small stone house and kitchen, with a good cellar, likewise a cedar frame house, about 18 feet square, a good frame barn, 20 feet by 32, with stables, chaise house, all new; also a well of excellent water. The land is good, and well watered by a stream running through it. The situation is pleasant, healthy and retired, and capable of great improvement. Any person inclining to purchase, or rent, may apply as above. *Tbc3m.*

JOHN FIELD,

At his Store, in Water-street, next Door below the South-east Corner of Water and Chestnut-streets, hath just imported, in the last Ships from LONDON, HULL, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW,

A VERY General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to this SEASON; which he will dispose of very low Terms, for Cash or short Credit. ¶ 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of WOODLAND, situate in Burlington County, in New-Jersey, about a Mile and a Half from Trenton, adjoining Lands of Evan Reynolds and Hugh Runyan, containing about 170 Acres. For Terms, apply to

October 27. t. f. LAMBERT CADWALADER.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Broker*,

In Front-street, near the COPPER-HOUSE,

Will give ONE SHILLING a QUART for all

MUSTARD-SEED,

Brought in in Thirty Days from this 21st of December, 1773.

December 21, 1773.

WANTED,

A DISTILLER, to superintend and work at a Distillery in Newbern, North-Carolina: Such a Person, who can bring Testimonials of his Ability, Industry and Integrity, may meet with good Wages, and constant Employ, by applying to the PRINTERS hereof. 4 W.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1774.

THIS is to give Notice, to those Officers who served in the Pennsylvania Regiment in the Year 1764, who are entitled to any Share of the Land granted to them by the Honourable Proprietors in 1769, and to all those who derive any Right or Title under any of the said Officers, that they, or their Attornies, are to attend, on Monday, the 28th Day of February next, at the House of JOHN LITTLE, in Fourth-street, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, in order to pay for their respective Allotments, as the Board of Property are come to a Resolution to grant Patents, upon Payment of the whole Sum, and upon no other Terms. Therefore, all those who have any Claim to the said Lands, under the Proprietors Grant to said Officers, are to take Notice, that the Shares of those, who do not attend and pay, will be forfeited, and Patents for the same granted to those who advance the whole Money, according to the original Agreement, made with the Proprietors. TUREUTT FRANCIS, Lieut. Colonel, SAMUEL HUNTER, and JAMES IRVINE, Commissioners. 7 W. 51--58

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Thomas Lunn, Inn-keeper, in London-Britain township, on the 26th of this instant January, at 12 o' clock on said day, a certain piece or parcel of land, situate in said township, containing 25 acres; bounded by lands of Thomas Lunn, Richard Richardson, and the great road leading from New-Castle to Lancaster; late the property of Thomas Morgan; seized and taken in execution by

Chester, January 3, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Chester, January 3, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at ten o' clock, on the 27th day of this instant, a plantation, and tract of land, situate in New-London township, containing 200 acres of deeded land, and a warrant right to 30 acres of land, adjoining the before mentioned, bounded by land of James Hughes, Robert Finney, Thomas Gilmore, George Mitchel, and Elk River, with a log house and barn, an orchard, and a considerable quantity of meadow. Also, at the same time and place, will be exposed to public sale, a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep and swine, farming utensils and household furniture; late the estate of Andrew Gamble; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 12 o' clock, on the 31st of this instant January, a certain messuage, plantation, and two tracts of land, situate in Sadsbury township, containing 221 acres; bounded by lands of Michael Finley, John Boyd, James Lockhart, and others; with a good dwelling-house, log barn, a good bearing orchard, some meadow made, and a large quantity more may be made; late the estate of Hugh Maguire, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

Chester, January 3, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Chester, January 3, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at one o' clock, on the first day of February next, a plantation, and tract or parcel of land, situate in West-Caln township, containing 150 acres; bounded by land of Richard Hope, and others, with a log house, barn, orchard, &c. some meadow made, and conveniency for making more; late the estate of Josiah Campbel, deceased; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at twelve o' clock, on the second day of February next, a valuable plantation, situate in Uwchland township, containing 326 acres; bounded by lands of John Evans, William Millhouse, Jacob Moses, and others; about 180 acres cleared, 70 or 80 acres of said land is and may be made excellent meadow, equal, it is thought, to the best marsh; there are on said land a log house, barn, and other improvements, orchard, &c. late the estate of Humphrey Lloyd, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

Chester, January 3, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at 11 o' clock, on the third day of February next, at the house of Benjamin Coates, Inn-keeper, in Charlestown township, a messuage, plantation, and tract of land, situate in said township, containing 211 acres, half cleared, a log house, barn, a quantity of meadow, orchard, &c. and is bounded by lands of James Martin, William Moore, Esq; Benjamin Boyer, and the river Schuylkill. Also, at the same time and place, will be exposed to public sale, another plantation or tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, containing 199 acres of good land; bounded by lands of John Griffith, John Francis, and others; about one half cleared and quite fresh, good conveniency for meadow, with a log house and barn, a young bearing orchard, &c. All late the estate of Matthias Tyson; seized and taken in execution by

Chester, January 3, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Chester, January 3, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the 7th day of February next, on the premises, 43 acres of land, in Ridley township, some part cleared, but chiefly woodland; bounded by lands of John Knowles, Andrew Culin, and others. Also six acres of marsh, situate in Darby township; bounded by the Thoroughfare creek, land of John Knowles, and others. Both late the estate of George Grantham, deceased; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at one o' clock, on the 8th day of February next, a plantation, and tract of land, situate in Haverford township, containing 200 acres; bounded by lands of John David, Thomas Cornick, and others; with a good dwelling-house, barn, orchard, and a considerable quantity of meadow; late the estate of Joseph Caldwell; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the 22d Day of January inst. at 12 o' Clock in the Morning, at the Coffee-house,

The famous HORSE

SCIPIO,

BEING nearly full blooded (late the Property of Joseph Richardson) he is to be seen at any Time, at BENJAMIN DAVIS's, at the Sign of the George.

ROWLAND EVANS,
THOMAS LIVEZEY,
MICHAEL HILLEGAS.

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